Fears for the Safety of the Polaris Crew.

STRANGE CONDUCT OF COMMANDER GREEK.

The Tigress and Juniata Ordered to Prosecute the Search.

Views of Dr. Haves, the Arctic Explorer.

St. Johns, N. F., Sept. 11, 1873. The arrival of the Juniata created much excitement here. When the facts became known there was great disappointment felt and expressed about the Tigress search. Grave doubts are entertained of the safety of the missing crew. Wearly three months have clapsed since they left the camp. The Esquimaux on the mainland, off Littleton Island, who had wintered with Buddington's party, counted, by moons, so that the exact Time of Buddington's departure is not known. It a believed to be the middle of June.

NO BECORDS WERE POUND

Indicating the intentions of the party except the torn memorandum, written in pencil, dated May, 2873, and stating that Chester, the mate, had nished making oars from the bulwarks of the Polaris, and had made a good job of it.

The Esquimaux were very reticent. They wished to be taken to Pond's Bay, whence they came. It was clearly a mistake to leave them behind.

It was stated that Joe, the interpreter, could not talk their dialect, but when questioned at Godmayen Joe said he did not get time to converse with them.

ALL THE DOCUMENTS WERE MUTILATED. The instruments are supposed to have been bro-

Ren by the Esquimaux. When the Tigress returned to Godhaven she was ordered to prosecute the search in the track of the

whalers to the westward and northward. The meason is an open one. Very little ice is affoat. It is not known when the Tigress will return. She had thirty days' coal on August 31. The whaling ship Hector is expected here daily from Cumberhand Sound. She may have welcome tidings.

THE JUNIATA OFF AGAIN. The Juniata has just received orders to prose Eute the search for the Polaris' crew. She is coaling with despatch, and sails North immediately. She will have considerable difficulty owing to the [ateness of the season. The whalers all return about the middle of September.

DR HAYES ON THE POLARIS SEARCH.

The Views of an Arctic Explorer on the Expedition of the Tigress and Its Results—A Prediction and Its Fulfi!-ment—The Polaris Men Likely to Take the Southern Route in Preference to the Labrador or Westerly Course.

▲ HERALD reporter yesterday interviewed Dr. Haves, the celebrated Arctic Sea navigator, for the purpose of ascertaining his views with reference to the expedition of the Tigress in search of the Polaris, and presenting them to the public through these columns. Dr. Hayes readily acceded to the request, and subjoined is the result of the inter-riew. It will be seen that there was nothing wanting to the success of the expedition, so far as the government, the vessels selected, and the officers adn crew were concerned, and that favorable weashort space of time to Littleton Island, where it is supposed the Polaris, after separating from Captain Tyson and his companions, was wrecked and sunk, leaving the fate of Cantain Buddington and his remaining crew still in doubt. Dr. Hayes, however, sanguine that they will, in good time, reach Upernavik by the southerly route, and their safety De telegraphed to us by the middle of October.

THE INTERVIEW.

REPORTER—Will you, Doctor, kindly give the feaders of the Herald, as fully or briefly as you may please, your views upon the Polaris search expedition-the success thus far attending it, the route and the means taken to accomplish the end in view and what you deem is the fate of the Polaris and the whereabouts of Captain Buddington and his companions?

The search prosecuted by the Tigress has been suc messful so jar as concerns the probable fate of the for the crew will be equally so. The voyage of the Figress has thus far been remarkably fortunate. the crews of the Juniata among the icebergs of the Greenland seas, considering her large size, and that she had not been ponstructed for ice navigation, have accomplished a wonderful feat. Too much praise cannot be awarded to the management of an expedition gotten up so hastily, and under such excitement, with the deen public interest attach ling to the discovery of the missing Polaris and the idered as sharing her yet uncertain fate, and which resulted in so speedy and satisfactory a man-Der. It is true that much more remains to be ascertained to make the expedition a complete success, but no doubt Greer and his brave companions will accomplish that.

REPORTER-Doctor, from your well known expe-Tience as an Arctic navigator, it would be, at this sime, a matter of deep interest to the readers of the HERALD to have from you an explanation of the route taken by those various expeditions, and the prospects of success which they presented.

Dr. HAYES-The question is a very broad one, but I will cheerfully answer it to the best of my ability. In the first instance, the Polaris sailed in July 1871, reached the Greenland coast in good season halted at Holsteinberg, Disco, Upernavik and sinally at Tessuisak, which is the most northerly outpost of civilization on the globe. This is in latitude about 73 deg., 36 min., and is a simple hunting station of the Upernavik district the most northern of the Danish Esquimaux districts of Greenland. Beyond this lies the great Melville Bay "Pack," usually called the "Middle Ice" of Bamn's Bay. This is the gauntlet to be run by all vessels navigating those seas, and most of the wrecks among the Arctic the take place in those dangerous waters.

REPORTER-I suppose you have run this gauntlet

yourself, Doctor, and know the danger?
Dr. haves—Yes, six times. First, going and re-Surning with Dr. Kane in 1853-55, on the Advance gone in open boat), in my own voyage of 1860-61, in the schooner United States, and again on the Panther, for a summer cruise, in 1869. Recurring to your question, I have seen vessels crowded out of the water by the closing of the ice fields, and their hulls completely crushed in a shorter space sheir hulls completely crushed in a shorter space of time than would be required to write a description of it. These vessels are usually English or American whalers, which reach the Greenland coast about the latter part of April and enter the ice in May; if fortunate in breaking through the "middle ice" thay usually reach what is known as the "North Water"—that is to say, the upper part of Baffin's Bay—early in July. Thence they go westward to Pond's Bay and Lancaster Sound. Later in the season the ice is

THE ARCTIC SHARUL.

mure open, and the difficulties of invigation are therefore not so great; but at a later period than July the whalers would have little chance of success on their summer fishing, and, consequently, return south for a "catch," further down on the West American side of Baffin's Bay. This late season, however, is the most favorable for the explorer, and August is the most favorable for the explorer, and August is the most auspicious month of the year, after the new ice begins to form and the old ice is imperiently broken, its usual thickness being about six feet. In August, 1800, I rain through this Melville's Bay pack in two days, encountering very little ice, which circumstance was due largely to a prevalence of easterly winds; and

captain Hall, on the polaris, seems to have had equally good fortune, for, ac cording to official reports, he left Tessuisal August 24, sailed through the north water, and entered Smith's Sound, where Captain Engiefield Dr. Kane and myself had all been baffled and driven hack by heavy southers, statistics, fee. This oriven back by heavy southerly drifting ice. This difficulty seems not to have been encountered by Captain Hall, for we find the Polaris was in intitude 82 deg. 16 min. September 2, only nine days after leaving Tessuisak, certainly a most remarkable voyage, and altogether unprecedented in the history of Arctic navigation; no vessel, so hav as we have any knowledge of, having penetrated so near to the North Pole.

tory of Arctic navigation; no vessel, so far as we have any knowledge of, having penetrated so near to the North Pole.

REPORTER—Doctor, let me ask you here. Why did not Captain Hail persevere in his luck, and endeavor to penetrate the mystery that so many brave adventurers before him encountered with greater difficulties, to accomplish to that point?

Dr. HAYES—Up to this time we have not sumicient information to enable me to answer the question with clearness. Hail was a brave man—an enthusiast—and his heart was set upon reaching the North Pole. The fault could not have been his if the good fuck thus far attending the expedition had continued to becken him forward. The expedition had passed through Smith's Sound and Kennedy channel, and entered a new channel which Captain Hail cuiled "Robeson" channel, in honor of the Secretary of the Navy, who had done so much to further the interests of the expedition in its organization and equipment. Here, for the first time, he seemed to have encountered serious obstacles from the ice, but whether this ice could have been penetrated or not I am unable to say from any published statement that I have seen. Possibly it may have been that Captain Hail, not being a seansan, was dependent upon his saiding master, who, lacking Hail's enthusiasm, dreaded to encounter the ice in the remote regions north in which the Polaris then lay, and counselled. REPORTER—How near, Doctor, might Captain Hail have been to the goal of all these expeditions—

accomplishment of the expedition to the North Pole.

REPORTER—How near, Doctor, might Captain Hall have been to the goal of all these expeditions—the North Pole—when his further advance, from whatever cause, was here retarded?

Dr. HAYES—About 460 miles; and it is sad to think that a prize so near within his grasp should, through any unforeseen stress of circumstances, have eluded him.

REPORTER—Then, Doctor, it is your opinion that Captain Hall was on the right route to the accomplishment of the expedition?

Dr. HAYES—Yes, most emphatically. I have for years advocated it very carnessly as the most leasible route to the North Pole, and latterly many English explorers have come to the same conclusion, and it is gratifying to me to find my views strengthened by the result, so far as this expedition went.

strengthened by the result, so far as this expedi-tion went.

REPORTER—May I again interrupt you, Doctor?
You must have a very vivid recollection of your own situation and surroundings in these waters; a brief description on this point, I think, would be inter-

esting.
Dr. HAYES.—I have been twice in Kennedy Channel, both times in the spring, with dog sledges, after travelling over the ice from winter quarters at the mouth of Smith's Sound. On my last expedition I reached open water in latitude 81 deg. 45 min., and was then convinced that A PRACTICABLE BOUTE WAS OPEN TO THE NORTH POLE:

A PRACTICABLE ROUTE WAS OPEN TO THE NORTH POLE; but unfortunately I did not have a boat to launch upon the Polar Sea to prosecute my design. This is the same open water which Captain Hall reached in the autumn. From this point I returned to my winter harbor at Port Foulke, intending to push forward with my vessel, the United States, when the ice broke up; but, finding that my vessel had been so seriously crippled the previous summer that further encounters with the ice would prove disastrous, I returned home, resolved to renew the explorations the following year; but in this was prevented by the breaking out of the war in my absence. Since then I have never ceased to advocate this route to the North Pole, the practicability of which, I think, Captain Hall has proven. Dr. Kane's exploration was upon the east side of Kennedy Channel, and he came upon the open sea, and his expedition, which, like my own, was made on dog sledges in the spring, was interrupted by broken ice and water.

Reporter—Then the Polaris, Doctor, was at this time as far northward by epen water as yourself and Dr. Kane had previously reached by different routes only by the aid of dog sledges?

Dr. Hayes—The Polaris was in the same channel which we Dr. Kane and myself) had reached and explored by dog sledges, and there wintered in "Thank God Harbor," where Captain Hall died, only about five months after leaving home. The winter having passed, some boat expeditions were subsequently made in the spring, without any very important results. After the command of the expedition had fallen to Captain Buddington, and after the Polaris was driven out of her winter harbor by the breaking up of the ice, Captain Buddington resolved to return south; but, being caught in the "pack" at the mouth of Kennedy Channel, drifted helplessly down to the mouth of Smith's Sound, where, in a gale of wind, she seems to have been badly ruffled, and in the attempt to save the boats and provisions by throwing them on the ice the crew became separated, and the Tyson party we but unfortunately I did not have a boat to launch

Northumberiand island; that being true, was it possible that the Polaris could have been last seen at Littleton Island?

Dr. Hayes—I am satisfied from my conversation with Captain Tyson, and the general description he gave me of the character of the land, that it was Littleton and not Northumberland Island where the separation took place, only six miles from my winter quarters at Port Foulke, the location and surroundings of which I am periectly familiar with. Littleton Island is only four miles from the Esquimaux settlement of Etah, made famous from Dr. Kane's narrative. One mile southeast of Littleton Island is Cape Ohisen, under the lee of which, according to the Herald reports, the Potaris sought shelter, and there it was that she probably wintered.

REPORTER—Had you, Doctor, expressed any opinion as to the whereabouts the Polaris might be most successfully sought for before the appearance of yesterday's Herald reports?

Dr. HAYEs—My opinion on this point was very decidedly expressed before the Tigress sailed, and I took some pains to impress upon Commander Greer and his executive officer, Lieutenant Commander White, that the objective point of their search would be Littleton Island, or some of the numerous harbors on or near Port Foulke, which lies immediately north of Cape Alexander, at the entrance to Smith's Sound.

REPORTER—And, Doctor, you are now, no doubt, much gratified that your predictions on this important point have been so fully verified by the Herald's reports?

Dr. HAYEs—Certainly I am; the Herald's graphic descriptions of Arctic scenery and the habits and manners of the Esquimaux of that region are true to nature, as from my residence there of five years I can faithfully attest.

REPORTER—Certainly; inasmuch as the solution of the polaris search by the Tigress as being thus far a success?

Dr. HAYEs—Certainly; inasmuch as the solution of the polaris search by the Tigress as being thus far a success?

Polaris search by the Tigress as being thus far a success?

Dr. Hayes—Certainly; inasmuch as the solution of the fate of the Polaris is concerned. The Tigress left Tessuisak August 11, two days thereafter she was off Cape York, having passed the middle ice in the same period of time occupied by myself in the United States schooner in 1850, and this I believe to be in consequence of the adoption of the OFF SHORE INSTEAD OF THE IN SHORE PASSAGE through Meiville Bay, which I urged upon Commander Greer for his adoption, and which he heartily concurred in. On the 14th of August the Tigris was at Littleton island, and there she found the natives of Etah, who gave the information which the

found the natives of Etah, who gave the information which the

HERALD CORRESPONDENT FORWARDED.

She seems to have remained there but a short time, but sufficiently long, it appears, to convince her commander that the Polaris had been sunk—that her crew, jourteen in number, had from the fragments of the wreck constructed a hut on shore in which they lived during the winter, and two boats in which they embarked early in the summer on their perious expedition southward.

REPORTER—What is your opinion, Doctor, as to the fate of these men on their life effort in search of a settlement, and in which direction they probably sought rescue and safety.

Dr. HAYES—I can but answer that question by a comparison. Littleton Island is about eighty miles by the coast southwest from Dr. Kane's old winter quarters at Rensselaer Harbor, where the Advance was abandoned May 20, 1855. We mounted our boats on sledges and traversed this distance over the lee, occupying twenty-nine days, and shout willes south of Littleton light wenty-nine days, and shout wo miles south of Littleton light wenty-nine days, and shout two miles south of Littleton light wenty-nine days, and shout two miles south of Littleton light wenty-nine days, and shout two miles south of Littleton light wenty-nine days, and

about two miles south of Littleton Island we first hunched our boats on the north water; thence we coasted southward, passed Cape Alexander, across Murchison Sound and Whale Sound; passed North-umberiand Island, and reaching Cape York, the northern boundary of Melville Bay, struck out through the middle ice for Upernavik, which 'we reached on the 6th August, having been eighty days on the lourney.

through the middle ice for Upernavik, which 'we reached on the 5th August, having been eighty days on the journey.

REPORTER—Then, Dector, do you suppose that this route taken by Dr. Kane and yourself in 1855 will be the one followed by the crew of the Polaris?

Dr. HAYES—I cannot see that they could possibly take any other course with any prospect of success. They might, it is true, strike across the north water to Lancaster Sound and Pond's Bay, where the whalers sometimes remain until October, but they would have a much more reasonable chance of striking the whale ships at Cape York on their northward passage. It was for this point that we made our way in 1855 with this expectation, but not meeting them we continued our course to Upernavik, where, as before stated, we arrived in salety, having lost but one man during the voyage—poor Mr. Ohlsen, whom we buried on Littleton Island.

REPORTER—What means of subsistence can these men look for for a long and uncertain voyage to the nearest settlement south.

Dr. HAYIS—I can only answer that from my own experience. In our boat voyage in 1855 we shot our food by the way; the whole region is teem-ling with animal life during the summer—bytda.

scans and wairus. The eider duck, the little auk, or rotche and lumme, we found very abundant everywhere along the coast, and wherever we camped at night the hunters of the party never failed to obtain an abundant supply. The only trouble we had was after leaving Cape bork, when, on crossing Mciville Bay, we were distant from the land and out of the region of the birds. Then seals were our only reliance, and only once were we on short allowance, when the game was scarce and wild.

REPORTER—What other route could the Polaris people take save that you have described, with Opernavik as its objective point?

Dr. HAYES—None other, unless driven to the westward by the force of circumstances, which would be the drifting of the ice with strong easterly winds.

would be the drifting of the ice with strong casterly winds.

REPORTRE—It seems by the HERALD report, Doctor, that the Tigress has gone in search of them to the westward.

Dr. HAYES—I don't think that they will be found here. The north water is a very stormy sea, and they would hardly, in open boats, attempt its passage—the more especially as they must have known that abundant animal life is to be found on the Greenland coast, as far down as Cape York, and that Esquimaux inhabit the coast line at intervals from there to Littleton Island. The probabilities are, that with

ENERGY AND PROPER DISCIPLINE these men will in due time reach Upernavik, as did Dr. Kane's party.

ERPORTER—If these men do not reach Upernavik

winter.

Dr. HAYES—Among the Esquimaux, somewhere about Case York, which is nearly half way between Littleton Island and Upernavik. They have, no doubt, plenty of guns and ammunition, and under any ordinary circumstances can obtain

REPORTER—You do not think, Doctor, that they REPORTER—You do not think, Doctor, this are lost?

Dr. Hayes—Oh, no; certainly not. Whatever other fate may be in store for these men in the way of hardsnips and privations, it can hardly equal that undergone by Captain Tyson and his companions on their ice rait; and I, from my own experience in those seas, am hopeful that no other sacrifices will be demanded from the Polaris expedition in the loss of life, than that which has been already paid in the death of its brave and intreped leader—the lamented Hall.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

The Question of Captain Hall's Death-Dr. Bessel's Hostility to His Com-WASHINGTON, Sept. 11, 1873.

The HERALD special in regard to the Artic expedition, from St. Johns, N. F., published to-day, reopens here the question of the cause of Can tain Hall's death. There are parties in Washington who have from the first declared their belief that Captain Hall would never return to the United States, though they did not entertain any doubt of the ability of the Polaris to make the proposed voyage. At the nead of the scientific corps attached to the illfated steamer Polaris was Emil Bessel, a for-eigner, supposed to be the only fit person for the osition in this country or any other. At least he was appointed above all others. It is said that the scientists of Europe recommended him. He was a perpetual isultinder, and during the fitting out of the Polaris, at the Wishington Navy Yard, he had occasion to irequently visit the Naval Paymaster's office in this city. There he always had something to complain about—something to say against Captain Hall. Bessel and Hall quarrelied several times in the office, and upon one occasion nearly came to blows. Bissel was then regarded as an eccentric character, and some difficulty between himself and Dr. Walker, who was to have accompanied the expedition, made the latter resign. Dr. Walker said he would not expose himself to the victositudes of Arctic weather with such a fanatic on board. It is also said, by those who knew both Hall and Bessel, that the latter frequently abused and cursed Captain Hall. When the latter was asked what he expected to do with such a crazy man on his ship, Hall repolled, "I intended to get rid of him if I could, but it seems now that I shall be compelled to take him, so near is the vessel ready for her departure. He was the only discordant spirit in the party, and he hated to have trouble with any one right upon the eve of the voyage; but he supposed he must endure it, or this man had insulted him several times; but if he had any further trouble he should refuse to sail with him."

This is a mather of evidence here in Washington. scientists of Europe recommended him. He was a sail with him." is a matter of evidence here in Washington, This is a matter of evidence here in washington, and is again confirmed by the Herald's special of the statement of the Royal Inspector at Uper-

It is thought here by those well acquainted with It is thought here by those well acquainted with the personnel of the expedition that bessel was more anxious, as a German, to defeat the Polaris expedition than to contribute to its success. It is a fact that he was in a state of insubordination when he left here, having an inveterate harred against Captain Hail long ere the expedition leit and up to the time of its departure. Expressing his disapproval of nearly everything Captain Hail did, and denouncing him as incompetent for the task, it would be natural to suppose this feeting would grow into open rebellion in close quarters on board ship on a long voyage, and these feelings of enmity ripened into open mutiny.

GERMAN OPINION OF CAPTAIN HALL'S EXPLORATIONS.

Letter from Dr. Petermann to the Secretary of the Navy. WASHINGTON, Sept. 11, 1873.

The following letter was received by Secretary Robeson from Professor Petermann, enclosing his

report on the Polaris expedition:—

GOTHA, August 6, 1873.

SIR—I had the honor to address to you yesterday a paper and map on your North Pole expedition, and take leave to express to you my sentiments at the very great success of it in geographical and scientific respects, as by the expedition the Americans have eclipsed all other nations with regard to Polar research, having penetrated nearest to the Pole, established the navigability of the Polar Ocean thus far, and by finding driftwood, musk oxen and making many other most valuable observations, shedding quite a new light on geographical science. The channel most properly named after you, Robeson Channel, is now the furthest object known on the globe towards the Pole, and i hail it with particular pleasure us a small tribute towards your great merits in are as a small tribute towards your great merits in furthering geographical science by the interest you pestowed on Hall's expedition and the grea bestowed on Hall's expedition and the great promptaess in sending out the Frolic, Juniata and figress. In the same cause allow me, sir, to sub-scribe myself, with very great respect, your most obedient and humble servant,

A. PETERMANN,

THE BOTTLED CLAIMANT.

Comments of Boston Journals on Butler's Defeat at Worcester. Boston, Sept. 11, 1873.

Commenting upon the defeat of the Butler party at Worcester vesterday, the Boston Advertise says :- "It is hardly known yet whether General Butler and his companions were a squad or an army when they started out on this expedition; but they had a fine time for a day or two, everything their own way. Nobody was looking out fo

they had a fine time for a day or two, everything their own way. Nobody was looking out for them. They not only proposed to take Massachusetts, but they declared they had captured Washington, New York, Long Branch, Kansas and all the outlying province; and it really looked something like it. The Convention yesterday has not only undeceived the people of Massachusetts in this respect, but also, we trust, the rederal administration, whose confidence has been abused and whose generosity has been wasted in riotous living."

The Adecriser further says:—'The platform unanimously adopted by the Convention contains many things useful for example and instruction. The resolutions relating to back pay and the interference of federal officers with their retainers to defeat a lair and tree expression of opinion, if not iron-clad, are sufficiently firm in texture to hold till another year. So far as they relate to national interests ting do not overstate, we think they fall short of stating, the full meaning of the results which have been achieved. Massachusetts is not on the defensive. She asks no favor of the administration, and she will not allow its incompetent subordinates to crack its whip over her head. She demands fair treatment for nerself, and not only for herself, but for every state in the Union. They have cause for complaint, and they only ask that their prayer shall be heard."

The Post remarks on the result:—"Noisy, offensive, persistent Butler, though defeated, still manages to present himself as the foremost representative of his party at Woscoster, the only one anxious for its soundness and its purity. Without the courage to fight to the end, he has the cowardily sagacity to understand that, although whipped, he cannot be cast off, and to cling with loud protestations to the republicanism with which he is identified. As two years ago, he gives up the battle before the final struggle comes crees 'quarter' before the knife is at his broat, and at once takes rank with the most patriotic of the lot. It is a bur

THE BOSTON YACHT CLUB. Boston, Mass., Sept. 11, 1873.

The third and last regatta of the season of the South Boston Yacht Club for the champion prizes came off this afternoon. The first prize in the first came off this afternoon. The first prize in the first class was won by Kelpie. In the second class Queen Mab won the first prize and Rippie the second. For the second prize in the first class starlight was the winner. In the third class the Mand is the winner of the first prize. Another trial is to take place for the second prize. The wind was light, from the southeast, and the yachts carried all their light sails when in favorable parts of the course. The course sailed over was the same as in the previous races.

SPAIN.

The President of Parliament Endorses the Premiership of Castelar.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, Sept. 11, 1873. Seffor Salmeron, in his speech on taking the chair as President of the Corses, urged the Deputies to give their undivided support to the admin

Carlist Capture of a Fort. LONDON, Sept. 12-6 A. M. The Carlist forces have captured Fort Vaccarlos.

ENGLAND. Bank Notice Relative to the Rate of Dis-

count-Outflow of Bullion-Discount on 'Change-Railway Accidents and Roads' Managements.

TELECRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, Sept. 11, 1873. At the hour of a quarter past twelve P. M. the Bank of England directors posted their card an-nouncing that the expected change in the rate of

discount had not been made. BULLION MOVING PROM THE BANK. The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £49,000 during the past week.

DISCOUNT ON 'CHANGE. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is three per cent.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS AND ROADS' MANAGEMENT. There were three railway accidents in England yesterday. The alarming frequency of disasters of this character of late has been the subject of

This morning a number of the papers call the government to interfere and compel the managers of the roads to adopt more stringent measures for the prevention of accidents in the future

IRELAND.

Folitical Excitement While Preparing for a Parliamentary Election.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

DUBLIN, Sept. 11, 1873. Great excitement prevails in the borough town of Traice, the capital of the county of Kerry, in consequence of the near approach of the day of

election of a member of Parliament.

Mr. Daniel O'Donoghue (known as The O'Donoghue), the liberal candidate, arrived in the borough yesterday and was received by a large number of his friends and escorted to his residence. While the procession was moving it was attacked by a mob, and several persons were beaten.

During the night armed policemen patrolled the The O'Donoghue represented Tipperary from the month of February, in the year 1857, to July in the year 1865, when he was first elected for Tralec. In politics he is a liberal of the Irish independent party. He was born in the year 1833. His educa-

CHOLERA IN EUROPE.

tion was conducted at Stonyhurst, England.

British Official Report of the Increase and Points of Incident of the Disease.

> TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, Sept. 11, 1873.

Despatches from British Consuls in various sections of France, Russia, Italy and Germany, report that the cholera is on the increase in those

FRANCE.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. PARIS, Sept. 11, 1873.

The specie in the Bank of France has 7,000,000 francs during the past week.

SWITZERLAND.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Sept. 12-6 A. M. Rev. Dr. Lyman, of the United States, has arrived at Constance to attend the Old Catholic Con

INDIA.

Riot in the Madras Presidency-Prompt Action by the Military.

TELECRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. BOMBAY, Sept. 11, 1873,

A serious riot broke out several days ago in the Troops were sent to the scene of the disturb ance and restored order; not, however, before they had fired upon the rioters and killed eight of

JAPAN AND CHINA

Commercial Interests Stagnant-Royalty Rustleating-Trade Under Treaty-Shipwreck.
San Francisco, Sept. 11, 1873.

The China and Japan news by the steamer Mac Gregor, which arrived here to-day, is not very im

throughout the country were never known to be as stagnant as they are at present. This is at tributed to the fact that merchants and people anticipate reversions in international treaties and believe in the pelicy of awaiting results.

The Emperor and Empress of Japan are rusticating at the Hot Springs at Amianoshta.

LAW REFORM.

Amendments have been made to the Japanese criminal law by which many offences hitherto punishable with death may be atoned for by life imprisonment.

Everything is reported quiet in the interior of Japan.

Chinese merchants residing in Japan are taking advantage of the recent treaty with China. They

Chinese merchants residing in Japan are taking advantage of the recent treaty with China. They are already sending merchant vessels to Yokohama under the Chinese flag.

SHIPWRECK.
On the 22d of July the Spanish steamer Esmeralda was wrecked sixty-seven miles from Manila. A portion of the cargo was saved. The vessel is a total wreck.

portion of the cargo was saved. The vessel is a total wreck.

FEAR OF'A FAMINE.

The drouth in several of the provinces of China, particularly in Chekiang, is very great, threatening famine and pestilence.

CURIOUS RELIGIOUS CUSTOM.

A curious and barbarous custom has been revived in Shaughae on account of the expected famine in the Province of Chekiang. Several men have come before the authorities and asked permission to pray to God to avert the calamity, on the condition that if the prayer were not answered within a certain time they would suffer themselves to be burned. All supplications of this character were rejected.

THE VELLOW PEVER IN LOUISIANA Railroad Traffic Stopped and Shreveport Isolated—A Call for Aid and a Ready Response. St. Louis, Sept. 11, 1873.

Mayor Brown has received a despatch from the

city authorities of Shreveport to the general effect of the telegrams previously published and asking pecuniary assistance from this city. The despatch also states that the trains on all the roads running also states that the trains on all the roads running into Shreveport have been stopped; the river is railing rapidly, and communication with the outside world is almost entirely cut off.

Twelve hundred dollars was raised in a few minutes on 'Change this morning for the sick and suffering people of Shreveport, i.a., and a committee of prominent merchants was appointed to solicit subscriptions for the same purpose. It is expected that a handsome sum with be raised.

A NEW YORKER CHARGED WITH FORGERY.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Sept. 11, 1873. New York Bar, was arrested here on a charge of forgery by detectives from that city, who have left with the prisoner for the East.

COLORED CREDIT MOBILIER.

A Jury of Fifteen Hundred Colored Persons Holding an Inquest on Eleven Church Trustees.

ECCLESIASTICAL AND EBONY EQUITY.

The Rich Scene in the African Bethel Church in Sullivan Street.

Chauncey Shaffer vs. Charley Spencer-What Became of the \$12,000?-Was It Pokomoke or Delaware?

One of the most extraordinary scenes that has ever been witnessed inside of the four walls of a church took place last evening under the roof of the African Methodist

EPISCOPAL BETHEL CHURCH, situated in Sullivan street, between Amity and Bleecker. In this church, last evening, was convened an "Ecclesiastical Court," something similar to the "Court of Arches," or Doctors' Commons, in England, for the trial of those who, in the membership or pastorate of a church, offend against its discipline or canon law. The persons to be tried

HIGH COURT OF SULLIVAN STREET were members and trustees of the congregation and are well known among the colored people of the parish. Bethel church is one of the oldest colored Methodist churches in New York city, and is quite wealthy, being attended by a very

SOLID AND SUBSTANTIAL CLASS The names of the accused, who are trustees of Bethel church, are as follows:-Lemuel Copeland (quite an old man), George Smith, Smith Green, John Anthony, Theodore Anthony, David Thims, John C. Gambier, Isaiah Barnett, Jacob Stewart, J. J. M. Hodge and Caleb Mason. The two last named were excused on account of their resignation, and, besides, they had

FURNISHED INFORMATION against their colleagues, Hodge appearing last evening as a witness for the prosecution. It is also stated that Gambier furnished evidence against his partners, andhe was purposely not removed last evening.

The Bethel church is a plain-looking, substantial building, and is decently but not gorgeously fur-nished in the interior, as is the fashion with Methodist churches
HAVING SIDE GALLERIES

and a good organ over the entrance. Last evening every inch of sitting and standing room was filled; the aisles were crowded with people standing up, the organ loft was choked with girls, the reading desk was covered with colored ministers. who were all eager to listen to the testimony, and the heat was almost suffocating in every part of the building. All the celebrated and distinguished colored people
IN ART, SCIENCE AND LITERATURE,

of this city were repesented in Bethel church last evening. The accused persons, with their iriends, sat on the left hand side of the reading desk, just as the goats will be placed on the Day of Wrath, and inside the railing sat the Rev. Dr. J. H. Young, the President of the Court and pastor of the Bethel church.

church.

AND MOST EXTRAORDINARY FACT
of all in this Ecclesiastical Court which declares
itself subject to no Revised Statutes or code of civil
procedure, two well known lawyers sat within the
railing also. These were
CHAUNCRY SHAPPER FOR THE PROSECUTION,
with his clerk, and Coionel Charles S. Spencer with
a rose in his button hole on his coat lapel, for the
accused trustees. Professor Gilliard, of San Francisco, a colored gentleman, with a most
NOBLE GIPT OF ELOCUTION,
acted as Judge Advocate and official stenographer
of

THIS ECCLESIASTICAL COURT.

THIS ECCLESIASTICAL COURT.

Among the Well known colored gentlemen present were the Rev. E. P. Porter, Rev. K. P. Wayman, Rev. Wilson Peterson, Rev. John Frisbee, Rev. Thomas Osborne, Rev. William F. Butler, Rev. Mr. Jackson, Rev. M. Ealey, Mr. E. V. C. Eato, George Washington, of the Progressive American: John H. Brink, William Hesdra, T. W. Aldrich, Dr. McDonough, Edder John W. Jackson, John H. Hunter and many others too numerous to mention. The accused, one of whom, Gambler, had been arrested some time since and acquitted before a civil court, were charged, while acting as trustees during the last nine years, with having Emerzies Nearly Twender Thousand Dollars of he moneys of the church entrusted to their care; with insubordination to the law, order and government of the African Methodist Church discipline; with rebellion against the pastor of the Bethel church—one of them, Jacob Stewart, who

care; with insubordination to the law, order and government of the African Methodist Church discipline; with rebellion against the pastor of the Bethel church—one of them, Jacob Stewart, who is evidently a tough man, or one occasion called Dr. Young an "old blackguard" and slammed the pastoral door in the divine's laces—and a number of other charges. Some time since they were all EXPELLED FROM THE CHURCH, but they said they would not have it, and they called for in their examination. They were also charged with lending the moneys of the church to each other, and giving \$100 to the Rev. Mr. Turpin, a former pastor of the church.

It was evident from the STATE OF EXCITED FRELING among the congregation last evening, that the accused were already condemned before they were tried, the jury consisting of every man, woman and child in the edilice. It was a jury of 1,500 persons, the largest jury ever heard of since the Polish Diets were to assemble to elect a King. The proceedings began by a prayer from Rev. Mr. Wayman, and then the specifications on long rolls of paper, together with the written evidence, MEASURING TWENTY-THIRE YARDS, were read or admitted, with continued protests

man, and then the specifications on long rolls of paper, together with the written evidence, MEASURING TWENTY-THREE YARDS, were read or admitted, with continued protests from Colonel Spencer, who fought a gallant but hopeless fight until near midnight, for his clients. The congregation every few moments would interrupt and cry out, "Where's them \$12.000?"

"BEY WAS PLAYED IN POLICY."

"He's innocent, poor man," "Pity 'bout him; he's so young!" and like derisive exclamations. Colonel Spencer said—"I object to the sufficiency and the authority of the Board and to its jurisdiction, as well as to a jury constituted like this, a church full of people. I object to any person sitting here unless he has been a regular attendant for one year and has paid his church dues."

Rev. Dr. Young—We don't want any other jury but this. Your objections are met and overruled. Colonel Spencer—I shall take the matter to the Supreme Court, when these proceedings are over. (Cries of derision and "Pokomoke.") Why don't you call the roll of the paying members, Chauncey Shafer. They have got \$18,000 of the church money, and we have been pouring water into a sieve long enough. Let us get done and go home.

Colonel Spencer—Go home now, why don't you? CHAUNCEY SHAFER—We are home now. (Cries of "Dat's so,"

"GIB IT TO 'EM.")

Colonel Spencer—I never knew that Brother

"GIB IT TO 'EM.")

Colonel Spracer—I never knew that Brother thafer was such a good Methodist exhorter be-CHAUNCEY SHAFER-Weil, Brother Spencer had CHAINCEY SHAFER—Well, Brother Spencer had better order out his regiment if he thinks fit.

Colonel Spencer—If the nour should ever come when the rights of these people are assailed, I will be the first to leap into the saddle. You have the might here, but we have the right. If there is anything illegal, we have a higher tribunal to protect

us.
A Voice—Bounce them; they have de money!
Rev. Dr. Young—I am Judge of this Ecclesiastical
Court and rule the counsel out of order. Proceed with the witnesses.

Here the Secretary, Professor Gaillard, read four yards more of testimony and the witnesses were called up. Another legal tilt now followed, Colonel Spencer claiming that the witnesses should be examined anew, without being led by counsel

be examined anew, without being led by counsel of THEIR PREVIOUS TESTIMONY read over to them. This was denied; but the privilege of cross-examination was accorded him, and of that he availed himself most effectually. The impeaching witnesses were Messrs, Hodge, Hunter, Jackson and Sims. Each of these gentiemen resolutely confronted the gallant Colonel, cheered on to the encounter by the smiles and approving demonstrations of the sisters, who glared fiercely at the legal champion of THE UNFORTUNATE TRUSTEES.

Brother Hunter and Elder Jackson, however, failed to establish anything against the brethren on trial, and admitted that they themselves were no better posted in the church discipline than the officers whom they charged with such grave offences against the ecclesiastical code.

Brother Jacob Sims, however, produced two notes, given him by Brother Gambier, from which it appeared that the Board had advanced \$100 to a former minister of the church, Rev. N. H. Turpin, and \$25 to one Smith Green, \$10 of which had been repaid. Erother Sims siyly put out his tongue, as he managed to get

repaid. Erother Sims slyly put out his tongue, as he managed to get a RETURN THRUST at the counsel, and the sisters applicated vehemently, while exclamations greeted the Colonei from all sides—"You'se got your march dis time." Ecclesiastecal law was in the ascendant, and the reverend chairmha seemed to take a special desight in sweeping away all of counsel's objections, whether well or ill-jounded. Nothing that a wit-

ness volunteered, on the contrary, however irrelevant, was ruled out, and the poor trustees were allowed no standing in Court.

Colonel SPENCER—Now, I protest
AGAINST THIS UNPAIRNESS.

There is not a scintilla of proof so far against those men unless that they may have erred in judgment. Every offence is determined by the motive of the agent. That is ecclesiastical as well as civil law.

It was now after claven o'clock, and the care.

motive of the agent. That is ecclesiastical as well as civil law.

It was now after eleven o'clock, and the gashights in the church

The ministers behind the desk were learning over, and the noise and uproar in the congregation could not be stopped. Professor Gilliard pulled out eight yards of written testimony, which was objected to by Spencer, but his objections were laughed at. Some one had offered to put the gallant Colonel out, and

IR DEFIED THE CONGREGATION to do this, he was an American citizen. The accused sat in a corner in presence of all the excited people, looking dejected troubled and panistricken.

Chauncey Shaffer got in an infuriated manner, and made a speech of the spread-engle kind, quoting some Latin, and one of Spencer's clients asked him if he would not have a drink. The reverend pastor

pastor

WAS GETFING VERY MAD
and desired the congregation to vote right away.
Professor Gilliard, in a tone that would have done
honor to Edmund Burke, read the Judge's charge
to the jury, of 1,500 persons. It was about four
yards long and was full of big words and highloned sentences.

to the jury, of 1,500 persons, it was about four yards long and was full of big words and high-toned sentences.

CHAUNGEY SHAFFER—I will give brother Spencer, who knows all about primary elections, a chance to have a square vote on this question. Let all who believe the prisoners guilty stand up and say so, and then sit down, and then let those who believe them innocent stand up and say so. (Cries of "That's the ticket.")

Colonel SPENCER—This is a shame and illegal. I don't want any one to vote for us in this state of feeling. I don't know who has a right to vote or who has not (cries of "Go home, go home.") The Pastor and President of the Ecclesiastical Court modified the rule and told the members of the church who were standing in the alsies to kneel down, which they did, and to let those who BELIEVED THE ACCUSED GUILTY to raise their hands and signify it, and then the persons who believed them innocent to raise their hands as each name was called separately.

A VOICE.—Yes, let them put up and show up. Meney talks.

A Voice.—Yes, let them put up and show up.
Money talks.
A great many persons did not vote, but the majority raised their hands as a sign that they believed the trustees guilty.
WHEN SMITH GREEN'S
name was called two hands were raised for his
innocence, and when Jacob Stewart's name was
called one solitary hand was raised for him.

Jacob STEWART—I don't want any more. This is
a put np job; that's what it is. I am going home; I
am—" (Yells of laughter, and Jacob went out.)

THE PASTOIL, DE. YOUNG.

am—" (Yells of laughter, and Jacob went out.)

THE PASTOR, DR. YOUNG,
then pronounced the sentence of the Court—that
the accused had been found guilty and were never
more to hold office in the church, and were declared removed and expelled from the Bethei
church. The wildest enthusiasm was manisested
at this decision, all the congregation standing up
and Rev. Dr. Young

LED OFF IN THE DOXOLOGY,
all present joining in.
Professor G. MIAED (shouting)—Praise God from
whom all blessings flow. Praise Him here below
and above and all around.
Rev. Dr. Young.—The ladies and gentlemen will
find refreshments down stairs.
Colonel Spencer (excitedly)—Yes, you all better
go down and est after what you have done. But
I don't acknowledge your verdict and I'll carry it
to the Supreme Court.
Here an old hady, in a Quaker costume, presented
Colonel Spencer with
A TICKET FOR AN OX ROAST
and the Sullivan street Ecclesiastical Court was
declared adjourned by Rev. Dr. Young.

COLORED CENTENNIALISTS.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11, 1873.

The first centennial demonstration on the part of the colored people, numbering several thousand, was held at Starr's Grove, Camden, N. J., to-day, Several prominent white and colored men delivered addresses. Professor J. P. Sampson, of Washington, was the orator of the occasion. He was followed by very appropriate remarks from Rev. Mr. Underdo, of Philadelphia, and others, urging colored people to take part in the centennial celebration, claiming that their objections were groundless, and proving that the constitution was an anti-slavery document, &c. Professor Sampson suggested a centennial free-will offering in 1876 to erect a monument at Washington to the memory of John Brown. was held at Starr's Grove, Camden, N. J., to-day,

THE HIP YEE TONG SOCIETY.

SAN PRANCISCO, Sept. 11, 1873. Eight Chinese women, passengers by the steamer MacGregor, which arrived here to-day, having dehere for purposes of prostitution, were all sent to the Chinese Mission School for protection from the Hip ree Tong Society.

A DASTARDLY ACT. The Remains of Chancellor Livingston

Descerated. POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 11, 1873. The vault containing the remains of Chancellor Livingston, in the town of Red Hook, was broken

into a few nights ago. Two coffins were destroyed and the bones of the dead scattered about the floor. The silver handles and plates of the coffins were stoich. The perpetrators of the crime are unknown.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The Cheapest and Best Newspaper in the

Country.
The WREKLY HERALD of the present week, now ready, contains a Select Story, entitled "Swift as a Flash " together with the very Latest News by telegraph from All Parts of the World up to the

hour of publication.

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Why Suffer from Cough, Cold, In-fluenza or Bronchitis, when one or two bottles of HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR will effect an im-

A .- The Fall Fashion of Hats for Gentiemen just introduced by ESPENSCHEID, Man turer, 113 Nassau street. A.—A.—The City's Best—"Lord's" Cele-brated CLEANING AND DYEING OFFICES, 639 and 334

A.—Thirty-four Years Ago N. P. Willis, writing from London, said that his "hat was the marvel, and the admiration of the London exquisites, who were utterly unable to match it." Our natures—Knox conspicuously.—keep far in advance of their foreign rivels, as their fail styles prove. Bur your HAFS at KNOX's, 212 Broadway, in the Prescott House, or in his Fifth Avenue Hotel establishment.

Artificial Tails for Horses-Perfectly

A .- Ruptured Persons now Avoid the wretched metal springs, filthy sponge pads, horrible from more pads and dangerous wire springs, The COMPONTABLY ELASTIC TRUSS, 683 Broadway, cure-A Hateful Habit—Spitting and Hawk-ing, caused by catarrh. WOLCOTT'S CATARRH ANNI-HILATOR cures this loathesome disease. Sold every-

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the us, harmless. At all druggists'.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye is the Most Nat-Corns Cured, 50c. to \$1; Bunions, Nails, cints, &c. 852 Broadway, between Thirteenth and Four-centh streets. Dr. B. H. WESTERVELT.

Corns. Bunions, Enlarged Joints.—All seases of the feet cured by Dr. Zacharie, I Union Carpets .- Just Received, a Splendid ent of low priced Ingrain Carpets.
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Corns, Bunions, Nails, &c., Cured without pain. CORN CURE by mail, 5) cents.
Dr. RICE, 218 Broadway, corner Fulton street.

David's Fall Style of Hats for Gentles Go See Colvin's Baby Chair and Flying lorse in practical operation. Days and evenings. L. O. COLVIN, Broadway, corner Thirteenth street.

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Something new in every department.
WARNOUK & CO.,
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We sold the \$500,000 in the Extraordinary DrawAng,
April 22. Chroniars sent; information diven.
19. MARTINEZ & CO.,
10 Wall street, Post office box 4,850 Wigs, Toupees, &c. - G. Rauel fusa, Practical Wig Maker and Importer of Human Julie, 46 East Twelftli street, near Broadway.

Wedding and Ball Cards.—New Styles Crests Monograms, Note Paper. JARES EVERDELL, 30: Broadway. Established 1840.

THE DESCRIBES, THE ADMIRABLE ANALYSIS OF Christianity that has attracted such attention in columns of "The Jewish Mescenger," is now for sale book form; price \$2.50. [46 Broadwan.